

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Showers to-day; followed by fair; to-morrow fair; moderate northwest winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 67.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# FRENCH AND AMERICANS REACH THE AISNE; WIN 30 TOWNS; FLIGHT EXTENDS TO RHEIMS; BRITISH FAST DRAWING NEARER TO CAMBRAI

## WILSON ORDERS AN INQUIRY INTO SLACKER RAIDS

**Demands Gregory Explain  
at Once What One Sena-  
tor Calls Terrorism.**

**DENUNCIATION GENERAL**  
Senate Resolution Seeks to  
Place Responsibility for Use  
of Soldiers and Sailors.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President Wilson set on foot to-day a personal inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the slacker raids in New York city and the wholesale arrests made in connection with the draft laws of the Department of Justice and Government agents.

Stirred by complaints from many sources, some of them Senators, the President late to-day sent a letter to Attorney-General Gregory in which he asked the latter to submit to him at once all the facts in connection with the raids and the reasons impelling the instigation of such procedure as the wholesale arrest and detention of citizens.

In a statement issued to-night by the Department of Justice it was announced that John Lord O'Bryan would go to New York to-morrow to institute an investigation as to whether or not agents of the Government had exceeded their authority in making the raids. Attention was called to the fact that the Department of Justice, cooperating with the Provost Marshal General, had run down 1,500 slackers since the raids in and about New York were begun and brought many more individuals in touch with their draft boards, to the number of 14,000.

It was admitted that full responsibility for the raids was assumed by A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Department of Investigation. It was asserted also that the Provost Marshal General's office was working with the department in these raids.

**Denunciation Is General.**  
Not since the war began has any act of the authorities in connection therewith provoked such a violent reaction as was seen here to-day in many quarters. Not alone in the Senate where the storm broke immediately upon the assembling of the Senators, but in official quarters generally the action of the authorities in New York was criticized even to the point of denunciation. That a blunder had been made, which was to say the least unfortunate at this time, seemed to be the general conviction. The question at once arose everywhere, "Who was responsible?"

Apparently the President had no previous knowledge that any such tactics had been used by any of his executive officers. His action in requesting the Attorney-General to submit to him the facts at once is taken to mean that there will be no more raids of this wholesale description for the time being. At least until the Attorney-General shall have convinced the President that such tactics were justified. It is the general impression here that if the facts are as reported in the newspapers the President will not give his approval to any resumption of the raids.

In the Senate the raids led to an outburst such as has seldom been witnessed, in the course of which the action of the authorities was likened by Senator Hiram Johnson to the wholesale arrests of suspects in the French "Reign of Terror."

Democratic Senators joined with the Republicans in expressing violent disapproval. The upshot of the debate was a resolution offered by Senator Smoot directing the Military Affairs Committee to begin an immediate investigation with a view to determining the responsibility for the raids.

**Crowder Denies Responsibility.**  
On objection of Senator Kirby (Ark.) the resolution went over until to-morrow. The Smoot resolution reads:

Whereas the daily papers have reported the seizure of or arrest and temporary incarceration of many thousands of citizens, particularly in the State of New York, and whereas, such reports indicate that in the so-called "roundup" sailors and soldiers in the uniform of the United States participated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed immediately to investigate such reports and upon such alleged occurrences and as to who was or is responsible, if any one, for the presence of such sailors and soldiers or either in such so-called "roundup" or arrest, and who, if any one, issued orders, if any, resulting in the presence of such sailors and soldiers and their participation in the said occurrences if they were so present and did so participate.

The Senate flared up when Chairman Chamberlain read into the record an editorial from a New York morning newspaper, criticizing the "roundup" of alleged or suspected slackers.

"If that paper were not the friend and

## We Will Pursue Foe Implacably, Says Foch

PARIS, Sept. 5.—In a telegram replying to the congratulations of the Paris Municipal Council, Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the Entente allied forces, thanked the council in his own name and on behalf of the French and allied armies, and added:

"The German rush which menaced Paris and Amiens has been broken. We will continue to pursue the enemy implacably."

## SENATE PASSES DRY ZONE EDICT

**Votes Power to President to  
Establish Prohibition Any-  
where in U. S.**

**DENT OBJECTS IN HOUSE**

**Meant to Wipe Out a Plague  
Spot in Superior Ore Region,  
but Scope Is National.**

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Senate today passed a resolution authorizing the President to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the neighborhood of coal mines, shipyards, munition plants and other manufacturing establishments engaged in the production of war necessities, passed without a roll call or a reference to a committee. A resolution by Senator Kellogg (Minn.) authorizing the President to declare "dry zones" wherever in his opinion such action was necessary.

The Kellogg resolution was simply that section of the "bone dry amendment" to the pending food production stimulation bill of similar tenor and identical language.

**House Postpones Consideration.**  
It was sent at once to the House and there introduced by Representative Miller. It is in the hands of the committee on the subject of the House. The House postponed consideration of the resolution until the next day.

With the House in agreement to take up the war revenue bill to-morrow and continuing its consideration, a considerable time the chances are that the speedy enactment of the Kellogg-Miller resolution cannot take place until that important measure is out of the way.

The action of Representative Dent drew a flood of privately expressed indignation from the friends of the measure.

**Wet Plague Spot Objective.**  
The primary object of the resolution was the elimination of a little plague spot at Oliver, Wis., one and a half miles from the town of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., where a saloon of large proportions, using nine bartenders and running a motor bus line to the two dry industrial centers, is proving a menace to the peace, order and energy of the two towns and where also no fewer than seven wholesale liquor houses are doing a thriving business in "third rail" booze.

The extent of the effectiveness of the resolution, in the hands of its immediate object, would be national.

## PRESIDENT'S TOUR TO COAST DOUBTFUL

**Wilson Tells Senator Business  
May Keep Him at Capital.**

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President Wilson has all but given up his plan for a speaking tour to the Pacific coast on behalf of the Liberty Loan. This was indicated to-day when the President, replying to a Senator who had asked him to visit his State, said that greatly as he desired to make such a trip he felt that with important legislation still before Congress and the likelihood at any minute of a change in the international situation it might be unwise for him to absent himself from Washington during October.

This decision was forecast in The Sun on Tuesday. A definite statement concerning the proposed trip may be made within a few days.

Although preparation of tentative schedules for the trip was under way it is known that some of the President's closest friends believed that the trip would be unwise at this time. Invitations from cities anxious to entertain the President are still pouring into the White House.

## ANNE MORGAN IS CITED.

Mrs. Dike Also Mentioned in French Army Orders.  
By the Associated Press.  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Anne Morgan Dike, president, and Miss Anne Morgan, vice-president of the American Committee for Relief in the Devastated Regions of France, have been cited in orders of the day by Gen. Dugout, Commander of the Sixth French Army.

The citation says that Mrs. Dike and Miss Morgan "for more than a year have shown the most intelligent activity and admirable devotion to restoring French cities devastated by the enemy."

## WIL RUSH NEW DRAFT; DRAWING BY OCTOBER 1

**Crowder Says First Men to  
Go Will Start Next  
Month.**

**URGES EXEMPTION CLAIM**

**Sees Delay Otherwise and Also  
Asks Questionnaires Be Re-  
turned Promptly.**

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The order in which individuals of the 15,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive will be liable to military service will be established between September 23 and October 1, when the great drawing of master numbers will take place.

Within three weeks thereafter Provost Marshal General Crowder expects to begin taking up army demands with a flow of men taken in under the new draft. Speed, to fit the nation's plan to rush 4,000,000 fighting men to France by next summer, is to feature all the proceedings of the new maximum man power call to the colors.

In his talk with the newspaper correspondents to-day Major Gen. Crowder emphasized the need of speed and at the same time gave concrete, definite information as to the step by step process which will affect registrants.

**Registration Next Thursday.**  
The first step to be taken by all those subject to the colors is that all male persons in the United States who reached their eighteenth birthday and have not yet reached their forty-sixth and who are not in the military, diplomatic or consular service are to go to the designated place for registration next Thursday. This process of registration is simple and involves giving name, age, color, occupation, address and nationality. After registering the individual has no further move to make until he gets his questionnaire.

By Saturday of next week Gen. Crowder expects that the complete registration returns will have been telegraphed to him. The questionnaires then will be sent out by the local boards without waiting for further development of the general plan of operation. The plan of sending 5 per cent. of the questionnaires out a day which prevailed in the last draft is regarded as too slow.

Registrants may therefore expect to receive questionnaires within a very few days after they have registered. These questionnaires must be answered and returned after being sworn to by the registrants. The law compels this answer to be made within seven days after the receipt of the questionnaire, but Provost Marshal General Crowder hopes the registrants will not take the seven days allowed but respond as speedily as possible. Return of the questionnaires in three days would save that much time for the Government in its stupendous task of classifying the 13,000,000 registrants.

**Exemption Claims Necessary.**  
The questionnaires are in printed form, comprising sixteen pages, and will for a series of answers to detailed questions which cover every angle of the registrant's economic, social and occupational status. Admittedly many may be puzzled in making out the answers, but this matter will be explained more fully within a few days, and arrangements will be made for individual registrants to have the advice of designated officials of the local boards in answering questions.

The new questionnaires, like the old, call upon the registrant or some other interested person to answer the question: "Do you claim exemption or deferred classification?"

It was first expected that this question would not be asked by the Government and that the registrant's status as set forth through other answers in the questionnaire would permit the Government to judge whether he was entitled to deferred classification or exemption. But it was found that this plan, although it spared the registrant the embarrassment of actually claiming deferred classifi-

**Continued on Third Page.**

"Sun" Fund Boys Sing  
Victory Song in France  
Thierry will finish in Berlin," is the start of the chorus; other words may be read on page 7.

Two ball games will be played at the Polo Grounds for the fund Sunday. Each will be a part of a championship series. The big party and dance at the Waldorf is set for to-morrow night, and there are numerous money making block parties scheduled for the same evening and for the same popular cause.

**WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.**

## FIRST MARNE FIGHT BEGAN 4 YEARS AGO

**Waning German Strength  
Shown in Comparisons.**

Special Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.  
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 5.—Four years ago to-day the first battle of the Marne began. Then the French and British armies opposed and defeated ninety enemy divisions. It was only the beginning of German resources, however, since to-day, five million effectives put out by the four years of fighting, they still have 200 divisions on the western front, with fifty elsewhere.

Five months ago when the German offensive began the number of these reserve divisions was eighty-five. To-day the number is fifty less. It appears the number of losses they have suffered since the beginning of the spring offensive is more than a million whereof between each drive a hundred thousand. Moreover, the really vigorous American troops are coming at the rate of a quarter million a month, and in the spring the American army will actually be larger than the whole German army on this front.

In their offensive the Germans made the fatal mistake of allowing us time between each drive to recover our breath. That is where Foch has shown himself their superior. His blows have followed each other swiftly.

## Hertling Has Resigned, Says Bavarian Report

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Count George F. von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned, giving bad health as the cause for his retirement, according to the Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express, setting despatch received in Geneva from Munich, Bavaria.

## FRENCH TACTICS LIKE FOOTBALL

**Mangin, Humbert, Debenev  
and Bertholet Act in Per-  
fect Cooperation.**

**FACE ST. GOBIAN MASSIF**

**Stronghold Baffled Allies Last  
Year, but Foothold Has  
Been Obtained.**

By GERALD CAMPBELL.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.  
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 5.—The French Generals Mangin, Humbert, Bertholet and Debenev are working the French attack like a clever backfield of an international football team, dodging, feinting, sidestepping and plunging through the line, always varying their tactics and always working together.

Yesterday again they gained valuable ground and had the defence badly tied up. Try as they might—and the Germans didn't always try—they were forced steadily back. The pace is beginning to tell on them and they are losing heart as well as wind.

Humbert's troops on the left centre are in magnificent form. From Frénoy, six miles north of Noyon, to Apilly, the same distance due east, their things are going and because of the tempo they are in it seems as easy for the French to fight their way up hills as to go around them.

It appears more and more certain that the French will have to go back to the St. Gobian Massif line from which their dash in March was made.

The massif of St. Gobian is made up of two huge forests, St. Gobian and Couchy. These have been to the Germans what Villers-Cotterets has been to the French. It was at the border of the latter forest that the German offensive was brought to a halt by the French in May, after Mangin had stopped the enemy's desperate effort to get around it.

When Humbert reached Chauny the instantly important and important problem of St. Gobian will again be set for solution. So it had only been possible to begin the envelopment of half of the forest.

## GERMANS ADMIT DEFEAT IS CERTAIN

**Captured Letters Reveal  
Hopelessness of Their Cause.**

By the Associated Press.  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—The effects of the recent German retreat have been revealed in captured letters which show the hopelessness of their cause.

Every evidence obtainable by the Americans as they press upon the German armies points to the gradual, continuous and ever more rapid weakening morale of the troops and the lowering of their effectiveness to a serious point.

The American military authorities draw this conclusion from the action of the German command in shortening the line by voluntary withdrawals, its en-

## YANKEES HURRY GERMAN FIGHT TOWARD AISNE

**Enemy Still Retreating on  
Vesle Front, Losing  
Many Villages.**

**MACHINE GUNS STRONGER**

**Americans Encounter Slightly  
Increased Resistance From  
Artillery.**

By HERBERT BAILEY.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.  
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—The Germans are still retreating on the Vesle front. They are going toward the Aisne heights south of the river. The Americans have encountered slightly increased machine gun and artillery resistance, but they are pushing steadily forward, and one after another the villages between Vesle and the Aisne are being recaptured.

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**LENS CITY DEMOLISHED**

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—This day passed without great incident. We are chiefly busy on the Scarpe front cleaning up the captured territory. The enemy still seems to have a foothold this side of the Canal Meuvre, where fighting went on to-day.

German counter attacks at Inchy were easily beaten off. The enemy apparently tried to hold Havreacourt and the wood adjoining, where our positions run to the northern and western edges. I have just returned from the outskirts of Lens. The statement that we had pushed into the western outskirts seems to have been misinterpreted. There has been no serious fighting there since last summer. If we had wished to capture the place we could have done so at any time, but so long as we left it alone the Germans were compelled to garrison the town.

We kept the place drenched with gas and shell fire, and the enemy losses in holding the position must have been terrible. It has been far better to allow the Germans to stay there and suffer than it would have been to waste our strength attacking it.

Yesterday morning, pushing carefully into our outskirts, our patrols met no opposition from the south and west. They then scaled the great slag heaps, from which they had a commanding view over all the railway yards and station, which was unoccupied. On the northwest side the enemy is still holding in strength, and our patrols which pushed in there were counter attacked and compelled to withdraw.

The broad main streets of the town are strewn with bricks and the debris of wrecked buildings, the houses being mere stumps, with no resemblance to places of habitation. All the city is like that. None of the public buildings are distinguishable as the cathedral. Lens as a city simply is not. It is gone.

The area has no strategic value. Further north last night our troops made an exploratory attack on the German front line and found them empty. There was no fighting, or casualties on either side.

One of our patrols on the south side of Lens fell in with a party of four men in khaki who said they were friends, but they could not give the password. It turned out that they were part of another patrol of the Hindenburg line, which were veritable nests of machine guns, and pushed on toward the Peronne-Ham road. Ham thus is threatened from the north and flanked on the south.

Pluckily crossing the stream under fire the French troops then attacked the enemy in the marshes and woods and in all sorts of other hiding places on the opposite bank, and finally took the position, which were veritable nests of machine guns, and pushed on toward the Peronne-Ham road. Ham thus is threatened from the north and flanked on the south.

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## PROVES LOSS OF 150 U-BOATS BY NAMING COMMANDERS

**British Admiralty Tells Fate of Murderous German  
Captains—Some Have Perished; Others  
Escaped or Are Prisoners.**

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Although the British Government does not intend to adopt the practice of giving proof of official utterances made by its Ministers, it has been thought desirable to print in the newspapers to-morrow the names of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of, in order to substantiate the statement of Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons that "at least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed."

The statement, to be published to-morrow does not include the names of officers commanding Austrian submarines put out of action.

A majority of the 150 officers mentioned are dead. Some of them are prisoners of war, and a few are interned in neutral countries, where they took refuge.

Among the officers named are the following:

Kapitan-Lieutenant Schweiger, who while in command of the U-20, torpedoed the Lusitania in May, 1915. The U-20 was lost on the Danish coast in 1916, but Schweiger survived and was in command of the U-56, which was lost with all hands in September, 1917.

Kapitan-Lieutenant Paul Wagenfuhr, who sank the steamship Belgian Prince July 31, 1917, and drowned forty of the crew, whom he had ordered to line up on the submarine's deck when the U-boat was about to submerge. His submarine, the U-44, was sunk with all hands about a fortnight later.

Kapitan-Lieutenant Rudolph Schmeider, who torpedoed the steamship Arabic in August, 1915.

The statement says it is significant that the authors of particularly atrocious crimes have expiated them speedily after their commission. It says the names of each man are carefully noted by the British Admiralty and that special endeavors are made to bring their active careers swiftly to an end. Several commanders, it is added, have escaped retribution by finding refuge in shore appointments.

Prominent among those named as having escaped retribution, but whom the British Navy has on its list, according to the statement, are these: Korvetten-Kapitan Max Valentiner, who was responsible for the sinkings of vessels, among them the Norwegian steamship Magda, the Spanish steamship Ponsa Castillo, the Italian steamship Ancona, and the British steamship Persia; Kapitan-Lieutenant Wilhelm Werner, for the sinking of hospital ships, and Korvetten-Kapitan Friedrich von Forster, who was in command of the U-boat that sank the British steamships Palaba and Agula.

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The broad main streets of the town are strewn with bricks and the debris of wrecked buildings, the houses being mere stumps, with no resemblance to places of habitation. All the city is like that. None of the public buildings are distinguishable as the cathedral. Lens as a city simply is not. It is gone.

The area has no strategic value. Further north last night our troops made an exploratory attack on the German front line and found them empty. There was no fighting, or casualties on either side.

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## Encircling Movement to Encompass St. Gobain For- est Developing.

**ENEMY IN GRAVE PERIL**

**Yankees Advance Six Miles  
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Fismette.**

**FRENCH CLOSING ON HAM**

**Haig's Men Moving Swiftly in  
North and Take 16,000  
Prisoners in Four Days.**

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The German retreat in Picardy and north of the Vesle, carried out under constant and increasing pressure exerted by the Allies, is becoming precipitate.

The big events of the day were on the southern end of the battle line, where American forces are cooperating with the French and where each hour adds to the allied victory. Thirty villages were freed of the invader to-day between the Noyon and Soissons regions. North of Noyon the French crossed the Somme lateral canal under terrific fire and penetrated to the Ham-Peronne road.

The French increased their holdings across the Allier River and are now skirting the St. Gobain Forest, that great wooded region which may be said to be the bulwark of German strength in France. On the other side of this forest Gen. Mangin's men are pushing north and east, apparently with the intention of flanking this area on both sides and avoiding a frontal attack. The latter would please the Germans immensely, since the German positions in the forest are practically impregnable.

**Fire Mark the Retreat.**  
Back of the enemy lines northeast of Noyon allied aviators reported numerous fires, indicating that the Germans are burning their supplies—and the French villages—preparatory to a further retreat.

In the north Field Marshal Haig reports British progress on both sides of Peronne, and British troops have advanced to the east bank of the Canal du Nord at a point a few miles west of Cambrai.

Between the Vesle and the Aisne the Franco-American forces are pressing the Germans hard. On a front of more than eight miles the enemy has been forced across the Aisne. To the east, all the way to Rheims, the Germans are falling back, closely followed by the Americans, French and Italians. North of Bazoches the French and Americans have pushed six miles to the north. North of Fismette these allied forces have advanced three miles since what yesterday was enemy territory.

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The French increased their holdings across the Allier River and are now skirting the St. Gobain Forest, that great wooded region which may be said to be the bulwark of German strength in France. On the other side of this forest Gen. Mangin's men are pushing north and east, apparently with the intention of flanking this area on both sides and avoiding a frontal attack. The latter would please the Germans immensely, since the German positions in the forest are practically impregnable.

**Fire Mark the Retreat.**  
Back of the enemy lines northeast of Noyon allied aviators reported numerous fires, indicating that the Germans are burning their supplies—and the French villages—preparatory to a further retreat.

In the north Field Marshal Haig reports British progress on both sides of Peronne, and British troops have advanced to the east bank of the Canal du Nord at a point a few miles west of Cambrai.

Between the Vesle and the Aisne the Franco-American forces are pressing the Germans hard. On a front of more than eight miles the enemy has been forced across the Aisne. To the east, all the way to Rheims, the Germans are falling back, closely followed by the Americans, French and Italians. North of Bazoches the French and Americans have pushed six miles to the north. North of Fismette these allied forces have advanced three miles since what yesterday was enemy territory.